

### 歩道がない通りの履歴

銀座の街を歩いて、「段差がある歩道を持つ通り」と「歩道がない通り」があることにお気づきですか。銀座通り、晴海通り、並木通り、花椿通りなど、「段差がある歩道を持つ通り」の多くは、銀座が最初に開発された慶長17(1612)年に誕生した古い道です。

それに対し、「歩道がない通り」は新しい道です。新しいといっても、明暦の大火(1657年)以降、火事の多い江戸で防災の視点から、敷地の境界を通る下水の一部が「新道」(現在歩道がない通り)として整備されました。『金春通り』『あづま通り』『銀座3・4丁目のガス灯通り』などが明暦の大火以降の早い時期に誕生します。その後も、地震や火事が起こる度に増えていきました。『新道』と呼ばれた通りは、煉瓦街建設の時に徹底して整備され、現在の姿となります。

#### 個性あふれる、歩道がない11の通り

##### 1.銀座レンガ通り

（銀座1〜4丁目）、平成21年度命名
明治期の銀座は、『レンガ建築』[列柱]「ガス灯」など、西欧風の煉瓦街を想起させる言葉で語られます。ただ、通り名となると「ガス灯」のほかは煉瓦街時代の特徴を示す名がありませんでした。銀座に「レンガ」は当たり前のこととして、一部のエリアの通りに付けることが暗黙のうちに避けられてきたのでしょうか。その呪縛を解いて、並木通りから一つ裏にある銀座1〜4丁目の通りに「銀座レンガ通り」の名称が平成21（2009）年度に命名されます。これらの道は、まさに銀座煉瓦街建設の時に生まれました。通り名が付いてから、以前に比べあか抜けた素直な通りに変身しつつあるようです。

##### 2.銀座ガス灯通り

（銀座1〜4丁目）平成5年度命名、平成16年度に「観世通り（2丁目）」が名称変更
銀座3、4丁目の銀座ガス灯通りは明暦の大火以降元禄期（1688〜1704年）までに、新道が新設されました。他の通りも、江戸時代に新道を誕生させます。「銀座ガス灯通り」の名は平成5（1993）年に付けられます。また、明治7（1874）年に設置された銀座通りのガス灯にちなみ、本物のガスで照明するガス灯のレプリカが4基設置されました。ガスの炎を見ていると、明治の銀座通りにタイムスリップ。

##### 3.泰明（たいめい）通り

（銀座6丁目）、平成11年度命名
泰明通り周辺は、関東大震災後に土地区画整理が行われました。敷地を広げ、泰明小学校のモダンな校舎が新築されるとともに、みゆき通りを挟み小さな通りが誕生します。そのことあるのでしょうか、地元の人たちは「泰明」の言葉に強い親しみを感じ、平成11(1999)年度に通り名が「泰明通り」となりました。

##### 4.数寄屋通り

（銀座5〜6丁目）、平成21年度命名
数寄屋通りは、明暦の大火以降に一旦道が無くなり、煉瓦街建設の時に復活した道です。江戸時代前期には、銀座通り、並木通りとともに「通り」と呼ばれる立派な道でした。旧町名の「数寄屋町」から付けられた通り名はこの通りに相応しいといえます。

##### The History of Streets with No Sidewalks

Have you ever walked through Ginza and noticed that there are both “streets that have sidewalks with a step” and “streets with no sidewalk”? Many of the streets that have sidewalks with a step, such as Ginza-dori, Harumi-dori, Namiki-dori, and Hanatsubaki-dori, are extremely old streets first developed in Japan by the Ginza district in 1612. In contrast, “streets with no sidewalk” are new streets. In this case, “new” means that they were established as “shindo” (literally “new street”; currently referred to as “streets with no sidewalk”) as a portion of the gutter system for graywater passing along the boundary of the Ginza area. This type of street was established as a fire prevention measure in Edo (the former name for Tokyo) after the Great Fire of Meireki in 1657. “Konparu-dori,” “Azuma-dori,” “Gasuto-dori of Ginza 3/4-Chome” and so on are all streets established soon after the Great Fire of Meireki. Even afterwards, this type of street increased every time there was an earthquake or fire. The streets referred to as “shindo” were thoroughly established during the period of brick-town construction, and are preserved in their original form to this day.

##### 9.金春（こんばる）通り

（銀座8丁目）、昭和63年度命名
江戸幕府直属の能役者の屋敷は、町方が取り締まることのできない治外法権の場所です。銀座8丁目にあった金春家が麹町善国寺谷（現・千代田区麹町3・4丁目）に移りますが、跡地は特権を利用して花街となっていました。その芸者衆が「金春芸者」と呼ばれます。

明治になり、煉瓦の街並みとなっても花街であり続けました。関東大震災により、煉瓦建築の街並みは煉瓦の構造壁を残して全て焼失します。その煉瓦の壁が昭和63(1988)年にビル建設工事の現場から発掘され、煉瓦の一部は「煉瓦遺構の碑」として金春通りに置かれました。夏の暑い日には通りが能舞台となって「薪能」が行われ、「金春」の名を輝かせます。

##### 10.あづま通り

（銀座1〜5丁目）、昭和63年度命名
銀座の町会には「東」や「西」の文字が付けられています。これは、昭和5(1930)年に旧町名を統合し、「東銀座」「銀座」「西銀座」としたことがはじまりです。通り名は、現在の「東町会」の「東（ひがし）」を東京新橋組合（料亭と芸者の組合）の「東（あずま）おどり」にあやかり、「あづま通り」としました。銀座の粋な思いが伝わります。通りから延びる三原小路にはあづま稲荷神社も鎮座しています。

##### 11.信楽（しがらき）通り

（銀座8丁目）、平成2年度命名
信楽通りの南の端には、芝口御門跡の碑があります。芝口御門は、正徳元(1711)年の第8回朝鮮通信使来朝に合わせ、宝永7(1710)年に整備されたものです。芝口御門があった当時、新橋を渡し、御門を出たところに休憩所「信楽茶屋」がありました。芝口御門がなくなってからも、江戸時代後期の『江戸名所図会』に描かれており、繁盛していたとわかります。この「信楽茶屋」の前の道が「信楽新道（しがらきしんみち）」と呼ばれていました。その名が現在によみがえり、「信楽通り」と名付けられます。

##### Eleven unique streets with no sidewalks

###### 1. Ginza-Renga-dori St.

(Ginza 1 through 4-Chome), Year of Naming: 2009
In the Meiji era (1868 -1912), Ginza was a place that could be described using words such as “brick buildings,,” “colonnades,” and “gas lanterns,” and was reminiscent of a town somewhere in Europe. However, insofar as street names are concerned, “Gasuto” (gas lantern”) was the only one used which described characteristics of this distinct architecture period in the district’s history. Perhaps it was because bricks had become such a given in Ginza that those responsible for naming the streets consciously made an unspoken decision not to use the word “brick” in the street names. This taboo passed however, and in 2009, the street one behind Namiki-dori spanning Ginza 1 through 4-Chome was named “Ginza-Renga-dori” (“Ginza “Brick” Street” in English). This street emerged amidst the Ginza brick city construction phase itself. Since its name changed, Ginza-Renga-dori seems to have become a more a more refined and picturesque street.

###### 2. Ginza-Gasuto-dori St.

(Ginza Gas Lantern Street) (Ginza 1 through 4-Chome), Year of Naming: 1993,
Renamed “Kanze-dori St. (2-Chome)” in 2004
Ginza-Gasuto-dori extending from Ginza 3 to 4-Chome was established as a “shindo” between the time of the Great Fire of Meireki and the Genroku Imperial Era (1688 through 1704). Other new streets were also formed during the Edo Period. The name “Ginza-Gasuto-dori St.” was finalized in 1993. At the same time, four replicas of gas lanterns used on Ginza-dori since 1874 were installed. These even run on real gas. When onlookers gaze into the flames of these lanterns, they almost feel as though they have been transported back in time to the Ginza-dori of the late 1800s.

###### 3. Taimei-dori St.

(Ginza 6-Come), Year of Naming: 1999
The area around Taimei-dori was part of a rezoning project in the wake of the 1923 Great Kantō Earthquake. The area was widened, a modern-style school, Taimei Elementary, was built, and narrow lanes were opened up along Miyuki-dori. Perhaps because the school symbolized the community’s restoration, the locals felt a deep attachment to the word “Taimei,” and in 1999, the name “Taimei-dori St.” was announced.

###### 4.Sukiya-dori St.

(Ginza 5 through 6-Chome), Year of Naming: 2009
Sukiya-dori was abolished once after the Great Fire of Meireki and then restored during the phase of brick city construction. In the early Edo Period (17th century), Sukiyadi-dori was a magnificent street on par with the likes of Ginza-dori and Namiki-dori, making it worthy of the “dori” street status. Named after the old town name “Sukiya-cho,” the title of “Sukiya-dori” does seem to be a most fitting one for this street.

###### 5. SONY-dori St.

(Ginza 5-Chome), Year of Naming: 1988
“SONY-dori” earned its name due to the fact that the Sony Building used to be located here and because Sony Corporation invested a significant sum to improve the streetscape here. It might be fun to think about the deeply-rooted ties between various companies and the Ginza district.

###### 6. Nishi Gobangai-dori St.

(Ginza 5-Chome), Year of Naming: 1988
The classic film, Breakfast at Tiffany’s, starring Audrey Hepburn was released in 1961. The opening scene of the movie, in which Audrey Hepburn enjoys breakfast while window shopping at Tiffany’s on New York’s Fifth Avenue is unforgettable. No doubt somebody shouted out “We must name this street Gobangai! (Fifth Avenue)”. The street, having its name finalized even earlier than the opening of the first Tiffany & Co. on Ginza-dori, made Ginza-dori feel like New York’s “Fifth Avenue,” and was also given the name “Nishi” (West) due to its location in West Ginza.

###### 7. Ginza Suzuran-dori St.

(Ginza 5 through 7-Chome), Year of Naming: 1988
Many streets in Japan include the name “Suzuran,” which means “Lily of the Valley” in English. However, the “Suzuran-dori” situated behind Ginza-dori stands out from the rest as the location of various festivals and events every year. With its occasions of live music performances and stalls lining the street like a temple festival; Suzuran-dori condenses the front and back of Ginza in one despite being a small street. Often, Suzuran-dori becomes a pedestrian-priority zone in the afternoon. As if in conflict with its parallel street of Ginza-dori, Suzuran-dori can be described as being powerful in its own unique way.

###### 8. Kenban-dori St.

(Ginza 8-Chome), Year of Naming: 2009
In the late Edo Period (mid-19th century), Konparu-dori and Kenban-dori in Ginza 8-Chome were lined with geisha houses. “Kenban” had an administrative role of overseeing the kagai and still exists today in Shinbashi Kaikan Building on the corner where Hanatsubaki-dori and Kenban-dori intersect. It wasn’t until relatively later in 2009 that the name Kenban-dori was settled upon as a nickname for the Chuo ward street, however people have warmed to it, as though the name has been used since long ago.

##### 9. Konparu-dori St.

(Ginza 8-Chome), Year of Naming: 1988
The grand residences of Noh theatre performers directly affiliated with the Edo shogunate were outside the jurisdiction of the town. The Konparu Residence once located at Ginza 8-Chome was relocated to Kojimachi Zenkokujidani (present-day 3/4-Chome Kojimachi, Chiyoda ward), however the former site became a kagai district utilizing special privilege. The geisha that worked there were known as “Konparu Geisha.” Once Japan entered its Meiji era (1868 onwards), the area became characterized by brick buildings, but this Konparu Geisha district continued to operate. The Great Kantō Earthquake of 1923 ignited a fire that burnt the entire area to the ground, sparing just a single brick wall. This brick wall was dug up at a building construction site in 1988 and part of it used to erect a monument dedicated to the former brick city area on Konparu-dori. On hot summer days, Konparu-dori transforms into a Noh theatre stage hosting Takigi-noh, or night theatre, making the name “Konparu” truly shine.

###### 10. Azuma-dori St.

(Ginza 1 through 5-Chome), Year of Naming: 1988
The characters “東” (East) and “西” (West) are used in the names of Ginza town associations. This dates back to 1930, when the former town names were consolidated, and the area was divided into “East Ginza,” “Ginza,” and “West Ginza.” This street name comes from the present-day “Higashi Chokai” (East Town Association) , and the Azuma Odori (Azuma being another reading for the “East” kanji character. Azuma Odori is a performance put on by the Tokyo Shimbashi Union (a union for geisha and traditional Japanese restaurants). This nomenclature conveys the stylish aspect of Ginza. Mihara Koji Lane, which branches off of Azuma-dori, is where Azuma Inari Shrine is located.

###### 11. Shigaraki-dori St.

(Ginza 8-Come), Year of Naming: 1990
On the southernmost end of Shigaraki-dori stands a monument dedicated to Shiba-guchi Gomon (Shiba-guchi Gate). Shiba-guchi Gomon was constructed in 1710 in line with the 8th Joseon mission to Japan of 1711. Back when Shiba-guchi Gomon still stood, there was a place of respite named “Shigaraki Tea House” located over Shimbashi, just outside the gate. Even after Shiba-guchi Gomon was gone, the tea house was depicted in Edo Meisho Zue, an illustrated guide describing famous places, prepared in the late Edo period (mid-19th century), and was clearly a flourishing place. The street in front of Shigaraki Tea House was known as “Shigaraki Shinmichi.” That name was revived in the modern era to be used in the naming of “Shigaraki-dori.”

## 歩いて、感じる。銀座。

### Walk Ginza, Feel Ginza

## GINZA 歩道がない通りの履歴

# NICKNAMED 11 STREETS

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通りの雰囲気をつくる「伝統」と「先進」の店

銀座は対語が同居する街といわれます。「昼」と「夜」、「伝統」と「先進」、「表」と「裏」というように。銀座の店も、古くから新旧の店が上手く刺激し合い、街や通りの魅力を育ててきました。これから、「歩道がない通り」沿いの店を訪ね、ちょっと「通(つう)」な店巡りを楽しんでみませんか。

「通りの歴史を見守り続けてきた老舗」と「通りに新しい息吹を吹き込む賑わいの店」。裏の通りを歩きますと、この「伝統」と「先進」の店が共存し、通りの顔をつくり出す息づかいが聞こえてきそうです。通りの雰囲気を味わい、お目あての店に。新しい銀座の魅力と面白さを発見できるかもしれませんよ。

**Stores both Traditional and Progressive Creating the Streets’ Atmosphere**  
Ginza is an area that can be described with antonyms. For example, “day” and “night,” “traditional” and “progressive,” “front” and “back.” Ginza’s stores also have been a mélange of young and old since long ago, and offset each other well, nurturing the charm of the town and streets. Why not take this opportunity to visit the stores that line the “streets with no sidewalk” in a connoisseur type way?  
There are long-established stores that have constantly watched over the history of the street down through the eras alongside bustling stores that bring a breath of fresh air to Ginza. If visitors walk down the back streets, they will encounter a melting pot of “traditional” and “progressive” establishments, and really gain a sense that the place has a heartbeat that defines the streets’ distinct characteristics. Take the time to find the establishment of your choice and savor the vibe of the streets. You might discover new Ginza charm and fun along your way.

🍴🚶 通りのお勧めランチスポット

- カレー好きも認める本格絶品カレー店   インド料理グルガオン銀座 銀座1-6-13
- 知る人ぞ知る大人の隠れ家   日本居酒屋 酒の穴 銀座3丁目   銀座3-3-1 5F
- お手軽にシチリア料理が楽しめる   カンティーナシチリアーナ 銀座6-2-6
- 銀座で歴史を刻み続ける江戸前寿司の名店   銀座寿司幸 本店 銀座6-3-8
- こだわり米の和食が楽しめる。京都老舗米屋の料亭   八代目儀兵衛 銀座5-4-15
- 創業100年以上の土佐料理の老舗で会席ランチ   祢保希 銀座7-6-8\*
- 昭和初期から続く老舗焼き鳥店で限定メニューランチ   銀座鳥繁 銀座6-9-15
- 熟練の技で食材の旨みを引きだす江戸前風天ぷら店   天亭銀座 銀座8-6-3 B1
- 燗製調味料を使った独創的な料理。夜はBar   煙事 銀座8-7-7
- 銀座の老舗カフェ、古き良き時代の雰囲気   トリコロール本店 銀座5-9-17
- カヌレが堪能できるカフェダイニング   boB the garden 銀座8-9-15 11F

※西5番街通りから見番通りに向かう途中にあります。

🍴🚶 Recommended Lunch Spots

- **Indian Cuisine Gurgaon Ginza:**Authentic curry house recognized by curry enthusiasts   Ginza 1-6-13
- **Sake no Ana** :A hidden spot for Japanese Sake.   Ginza3-3-1 5F
- **Cantina Siciliana:**A place to enjoy casual Sicilian dining   Ginza 6-2-6
- **Ginza Sushiko Honten:**A famous Edo-mae zushi (nigirizushi) restaurant continuing to carve history in Ginza   Ginza 6-3-8
- **Hachidaime Gihe-e:**Kyoto traditional-style dining offering patrons delicious Japanese traditional meals with meticulously-prepared rice   Ginza 5-4-15
- **Neboke:**Over a century-old, Neboke specializes in Tosa (Kochi region) cuisine and offers a kaiseki lunch menu   Ginza 7-6-8 \*Located between Nishi Gobangai-dori and Kenban-dori.
- **Ginza Torishige:** A yakitori place with history dating back to 1931 offering an exclusive lunch menu   Ginza 6-9-15
- **Tempura Ginza Tentei:**A tempura restaurant with Edomae (Tokyo style) appeal presenting tempura drawing out the deliciousness of each ingredient with masterful culinary techniques   Ginza 8-6-3 B1
- **Bar Enji:**A bar to savor original food infused with smoked flavors in the evening   Ginza 8-7-7
- **Tricolore Honten:**Ginza’s long-established café exuding atmosphere reminiscent of “the good old days”   Ginza 5-9-17
- **boB the garden:** Cafe dining where you can enjoy canele.   Ginza 8-9-15 11F

